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WESTERN RECORDER.

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Communications.

For the Western Recorder.

Extract from the Rev. Mr. Thatcher's sermon at the funeral of the Rev. CALEB ALEXANDER, who died at his residence in Onondaga Hollow, on Saturday the 12th inst. in the 73d year of his age:—

Of the venerable minister of Christ, whose death has called us together, it may justly be said, that he was a faithful defender of the truth; and *his* language, when age and its infirmities had laid him aside from his active and tiresome labours, might be the language of the text, "I have never concealed thy truth from the great congregation."

In him, the faithful preacher, who made the truth of the bible a pervading spirit in his public discourses, found a cordial support; and in this day of looseness of discrimination, when the custom is, perhaps, too much neglect of doctrinal truth, such men, with such minds, are needed in the church; and their loss is felt and deplored by all who love the purity of the religion of the gospel.

This is the greatest loss. To be taken from his family, is indeed an affliction, which the man who has stood over the grave of his dearest earthly enjoyments can know how to estimate. But in the death of a minister, there is an important lesson to the church at large. In the death of one who has long been a father in the ministry, there is a solemn admonition to his successors and his sons in the ministry; and it is most imperiously my duty, to enforce by his example, the importance of a clear and consistent exhibition of the truths of the bible.

It was a prominent trait in the character of our departed friend and fellow-labourer in the vineyard of God, that though he would bend and accommodate on *other* subjects, when treated with a spirit of kindness, he was never known to yield, or even *seem* to assent, to any proposition, where he thought a truth of the bible was concerned; not merely where it was *denied*, but where it was in any degree *weakened*, or deprived of that prominence which he thought the word of God ascribed to it. A maxim with him was, let the *truth* be presented; and if the bible throw any ornament about it, or furnish any shield to protect men from its edge, let it be so; but by no means put a meaning or construction upon it which will make it less revolting to the sinner than where God has left it himself. Careful in his investigations, he sought the meaning of God, and made the scripture the interpreter of itself. He was emphatically a bible man, and his reflections on it were without the incumbrance of men's opinions. He read it, and formed his own opinions, without note or comment; and I believe no commentary can be found in his library.

To say that any man is *perfect* in his views of bible truth, would be saying too much: But such careful examination can scarce fail of making the Christian consistent with himself; and with fervent prayers, it is the best way to become consistent with the bible.

To dwell upon other traits of his christian and ministerial character, I have not time: But if this *one* can be impressed upon my own heart, and the hearts of my brethren, our venerable father has not lived and died in vain; and his own spirit, from that region where it dwells, would smile with satisfaction, to see the ministers of the gospel clear and distinguishing in their views of divine truth.

Of the biography of the Rev. Caleb Alexander, I have little to say; though his active, studious, diligent and useful life, might furnish a volume of interesting and profitable reflections. It is sufficient for my purpose, to observe, that he was born in Northfield, Massachusetts. He was graduated at Yale College, in the year 1777: Since which his character and standing have been well known to a large portion of the church, as a christian pastor; as an evangelist of those days when New-England sent out her strongest and best men, to explore the moral desolations of the west; and as the active and enterprising founder and head of literary institutions. Many are the churches, with now the growth of nearly half a century, which were both planted and watered by the labour of his hands; churches, which will continue to grow, and flourish, and bear fruit, until the Lord Jesus shall bring with him his saints, in that morning when he shall come to be glorified in them, "and to be admired in all them that believe." The rich stores of divine truth, which he had treasured up in his mind, have been useful to his brethren; and to many an enterprising minister of Christ, already "mighty in the scriptures," he has performed the service that Aquila and Priscilla did to Apollos—"expounded unto them the way of God more perfectly."

As the head of a literary institution, he had acquired a literary character. His knowledge of books was such as a strong mind would obtain, by a long life of the most intense application: But when the time came for him to retire from this theatre of exertion, one author after another was laid aside, for the only book which could be of importance to a dying minister; and the last years of his life were devoted almost solely to the bible. Of this he said, it increased in interest and importance to him; while uninspired works had ceased to be necessary. With the world, from which he had retired, he expected never again to mingle. He had fought its battles, in his sphere of usefulness and labour, and had taken, in a great measure, his discharge from its wars. Making up his mind to bid it a final adieu, he indulged the last year in reflections upon the final prosperity of the church, in the millennial period of the world. Having seen it in its rising glory, and traced its progress through the dark and iron ages of the world, he comforted his heart with the prophetic assurances, that by and by its labours and its dangers would be ended. After following the family of Christ from its first existence in the garden of God, to the present time, he could not rest from his reflections, till he had anticipated its future history up to that future period when it should be transplanted from earth to heaven. In the midst of those delightful anticipations, God called him, by a short confinement, to a different scene of action, and feeling and employment.

For the Western Recorder.

UNIVERSALISM, *No. XIII.*

MR. EDITOR—The very terms which are used in the Hebrew scriptures, to express the idea of mere discipline, and that of punishment according to law, plainly shew that the two things are different in their nature. The inspired writers evidently meant to designate them by the use of plain and definite words.

The term *yassera*, which answers almost universally in the Hebrew, to the words *correction* and *chastisement*, in our English translation, is rendered variously—the legitimate and primary meaning of it is, to "discipline, to instruct, and restrain." It is sometimes rendered *reformed;* sometimes *instructed;* a few times *disciplined;* but for the most part, *corrected* and *chastised*. It is never used in any place with which I am acquainted, to point out the punishment deserved for sin. I have examined between thirty and forty passages where the word occurs; and in not one of them is it used in allusion to punishment, properly so called. Punishment, according to law, is sometimes expressed by *pekoth*, which means *to visit;* by *chataah*, which literally means *sin;* by *nayavon, iniquity;* and by *harayn*, which signifies evil or wickedness, but sometimes means to *break*, to *destroy*, or *ruin*. None of these are definite, and of course would not establish what I have asserted in the commencement of this essay. But there are two other terms, which are very frequently used to point out the punishment deserved for sin, and which have a definite signification The first of these is *asham*, which literally signifies, "*to be liable to punishment or penalty, and actually to undergo it.*"—Parkhurst. By penalty, is meant that guard or sanction which is annexed to all laws, to prevent them from being violated; or which, when they are violated, demands and secures a reparation of the injury done by their violation. This is the very sense in which *asham* is used; and hence, where *damage* has been done by one individual to another, a *reparation*, to the fullest extent, is precisely what is expressed by this term in the Hebrew.

The other term to which I have alluded, is *nyanosh*, which signifies to *pay a fine by forfeiture*, or to *render an equivalent for damage or injury done* by one man to another, in his person, family, or property, or by any other violation of the divine law. In no other sense is it used in the bible. In this sense must it be understood, when used in reference to the punishment which God inflicts in vindication of his law. It is several times directly opposed to or contradistinguished from *yassera, to discipline*, in the same verse. I will give one example:—Prov. xxii, 3—"A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and (*yassera*) is *disciplined;* but the simple pass on, and are (*nyanosh*) *punished*"—are made to experience the *penalty* or *curse* of the law. The term *asham* is also used in connection with *yassera*, as opposed to it in signification. I will produce one instance. Jer. vi, 8—"Be thou (*yassera*) *disciplined*, O Jerusalem, lest my soul depart from thee; lest I (*asham*) inflict on thee the *penalty* of (*shemamah*) *utter destruction.*"

There is not any thing more evident, therefore, than the fact, that punishment according to law has no relation to the nature of discipline. It is very obviously distinguished from it. Who ever thought, in human governments, of hanging or shooting a criminal, for the purpose of making him a good citizen!

But there is another thing which should be noticed, viz. that discipline or chastisement does not always have its designed effect. See the following: Isaiah ix, 13—"The people *turneth not unto him that smiteth them;* neither do they seek the Lord of Hosts." Isa. xxvi, 10, 16—"Let *favour* be shewn to the wicked; yet will he not learn righteousness. Lord, in trouble have they visited thee; they poured out a prayer when thy *chastening was upon them.*" This we know is often the case with the impenitent; but when they are relieved from their trouble, they return to their folly, and *will not learn righteousness*, even when God has *favoured* them with a salutary discipline. Hosea vii, 15—"Though I have (*yassera*) *disciplined* them, yet do they imagine mischief against me." This shows plainly that discipline does not always have its intended effect, viz. the curing and saving of the sinner from sin, and its concomitants. Yet if it did, since we experience this discipline every day, as we go along through life, we should certainly see the whole amount of sin and misery daily diminishing; which is contrary to fact. Your's, &c.

PHILO BIBLIOS.

THE VOTARY OF PLEASURE.

The editor of the Richmond Visitor vouches for the truth of the following narrative. It deserves attention from all who would shun the snares of vice:—

I will mention a circumstance that was related to me many years since, at the time of its occurrence, in the neighbourhood where I resided. There were then, it is true, few real Christians in our country; but some rare specimens existed in the humble walks of life, of devout believers and professors of our blessed religion. One of these was a widow, who had felt keen adversity, and found comfort under various tribulations, from believing and practising evangelical christianity. She had only two children; a son, whose immoral conduct had been the chief source of her troubles; and a daughter, whose gentle, docile character gave promise of future excellence. This girl grew up, beautiful and graceful, just before the death of her father, who insisted on sending her to the village dancing school. In spite of the tears and expostulations of her pious mother, to whom such an act seemed little short of sacrilege, the victim was decorated with all the earnings of a doating father, and led to the altar of worldly folly. Her beauty was so remarkable, and her natural graces so improvable, that she soon excelled all competitors, and was considered the unrivalled belle of the village. At this crisis her father died, and the poor widow was enabled to draw her child from the fiery furnace of temptation. In the agony of her multiplied distresses, she sought with some success, to imbue the mind of her daughter with that faith which was the sole comfort of her own existence. The docile girl lent a willing ear to explanations of divine truth, which satisfied her understanding, and filled her heart with pure and holy emotions.

She was on the point of making a public profession of christianity, (two years after the death of her father), when the little village in which she lived was agitated by preparations for great festivities. Some rich men, in their overflowing benevolence, determined to give their fellow creatures an opportunity of committing sin and folly, by having a horse race in the vicinage. All hearts were palpitating with expectations of unusual pleasure; for a ball was to be given by the successful person, or, as he was termed, the victor over the field. The poor widow shuddered as she witnessed the rapid progress of this much dreaded evil. To complete her uneasiness, a brother of her husband's came to town with his only daughter, and took up his abode beneath her quiet roof. This man was himself a horse-jockey, and his daughter an ardent votary of second hand fashions and graces. The widow soon found that her chance of making head against this torrent was small. Her brother-in-law fell into raptures at the sight of his niece's beauty, and declared that he would be at the expense of equipping her like his own child, and that she should eclipse all the women of rank and fashion in the ball-room.

The poor girl was at first unwilling to lend an ear to these follies; but she had always delighted in dancing, and on this occasion suffered her better judgment to be overruled. "'Tis but for once, mother," said she, "and to please my uncle—Nay! to avoid giving him incurable offence. Believe me, I shall not suffer my head to be turned by one night of gaiety. Pray for me, mother, that this compliance with the will of my father's brother, may not produce evil consequences." "My child," said the distressed mother, "I dare not so word my supplication. It is in compliance with *your own will*, that you thus venture on the tempter's own ground; and in this open act of disobedience to your heavenly Father, I cannot lend my aid to excuse or extenuate your guilt. I have prayed, I will still pray that you may not venture farther in this matter; but if you do, the responsibility must rest with yourself." "But, mother, the scriptures say themselves, "there is a time to dance." "So they say in the same place, "there is a time to make war, and a time to hate." The wise man means, that all sins and follies will have their seasons; but he does not therefore advocate sin and folly. O, beware my child, and let the same scriptures teach you, "that he who hardeneth his neck under reproof, shall be destroyed, and *that suddenly.*" These are fearful words for us to part with, my child. Oh, heed my reproof, and do not harden your neck!" "Mother," said the perplexed girl, "I have promised my uncle to go to this unlucky ball, and I cannot break my promise, without incurring his resentment. He has been so kind, that it would seem ungrateful to thwart him in this trifle." "Oh, my daughter," said the widow, holding her hands to her ears, "let me not hear you use such awful language! Can it be you who call this sin a trifle? Go, if you will; but make no more vain attempts to pervert right reason, lest you add to your own condemnation."

It was indeed with reluctance, that the affectionate daughter left her mother under such circumstances; but she had surrendered her better judgment for the time, and created for herself an imaginary necessity, by which she suffered herself to be controlled. She was much admired, and so often solicited to dance, that in the course of the evening, her blood became painfully overheated. She found the heat of the ball-room so oppressive, that she determined to retreat into a little back porch; to which spot her partner conducted her. As she swept rapidly along, panting with heat, and impatient to breathe a cooler atmosphere, she encountered an awkward servant, who was entering with a pitcher of water. He was more than half intoxicated; and as he staggered out of the young lady's way, the contents of the pitcher were discharged full in her panting and overheated bosom. The sudden revulsion of physical feeling occasioned by this accident, was almost instantly fatal. A violent ague terminated in convulsions, and before the dawn of day, this lovely and interesting girl expired in the arms of her almost distracted mother!! Her reason seemed to be overcome by the rapid progress of the disease; but she was heard to articulate with difficulty the word "suddenly." The bystanders thought she alluded to her own rapidly approaching dissolution; but the agonised mother remembered the awful denunciation she had so prophetically pronounced at parting, and believed that her dying child was reminding her of its application. *The circumstances of this story are true, and in my mind awfully impressive.*

From the Rochester Observer.

GEORGE TAMOREE.

MR. EDITOR—I have seen an article taken from the New-York Observer, stating that a late arrival from the Sandwich Islands has brought intelligence that George Tamoree, (Tau-mu a-lii), son of the late King of Atooi, died in September last. This is a mistake. He died in May, 1826, nearly a year and a half previous. The account, I believe, was published in the papers here about twelve months since. As I was acquainted with him particularly, during the last eight years of his life, and was at Oahu when he died, the public may be pleased to learn some particulars concerning him.

George was the son of Tau-mu-a-lii (usually written Tamoree), King of Atooi (Tauai), and was at an early age sent to this country by his father, to receive an English education. An unforeseen occurrence threw him upon the world bereft of friends; and at this time he entered the navy of the United States, where he continued a number of years. He was in several actions, in one of which he had a rib broken by a pike, while in the act of boarding the enemy's vessel. He was at length discharged from the navy, and taken under the care of the American Board. Those who are conversant with the history of missionary operations in this country, will recollect that he was one of those youths who were educated at the mission school in Cornwall, and sailed with the first missionaries to the Sandwich Islands. He was an uncommonly interesting young man; and though not considered pious, and not connected with the mission, it was supposed he might, by his influence with his father, facilitate the introduction of christianity.

When George was in the navy, he became accustomed to the use of ardent spirits; and though while at school, he was free from this vice, yet on his return to the islands, he gave way to his propensities, and was often seen in a state of inebriation. He was, however, on all occasions, friendly to the missionaries.

He was concerned in the insurrection which broke out at Tau-ai in 1824, after his father's death. The rebels were defeated in a general engagement; but George escaped to the mountains, where he concealed himself for nearly two months. Being at length discovered, he was taken prisoner; but Ka-lai-mo-ku, considering his youth, and the probability that he was led into the rebellion by others, pardoned him; and only required of him not to absent himself from the suite of the chief, without express permission. George came with Kalaimoku to Oahu, where he continued to reside till his death.

In May, 1826, the influenza prevailed at Oahu, and in common with others, George was thrown upon a bed of sickness. As soon as I heard of his situation, I repaired to the house where he lodged, to converse with him, and to render such aid as might be necessary. When I asked him if he was prepared to die, he replied, "O, I'm too wicked to think of heaven." He seemed unwilling to speak on the subject of religion, and would attempt to turn the conversation to something else. Such, alas! is the fatal tendency of a worldly-minded spirit, even on the borders of the grave. When I took my leave, he thanked me for all my kindness to him, and wished me to call again. Mr. B. who attended him, remarked, that the case was a serious one, owing to his previous dissolute habits; but he thought probably he would recover. When I called again (the next morning) he was no more. The account I received of his death was one of the most awful I ever heard.

* * * * * *

There was a striking contrast in the lives and death of George and his father. George, in his early days, came to a christian land—lived in civilised society, and received a good education. His father was never from the island where he was born; always dwelt in the society of the uncivilised, and till within a few years of his death, knew not how to read or write. George rejected the pious counsels he had received, on his return to the islands; became a companion of drunkards; led a miserable life, and finally died without hope. The father, who had been a notorious drunkard, and a worshipper of idols of wood and stone, on the arrival of the missionaries, broke off from his evil habits, led a life of sobriety, learned to read and write, embraced the religion of Jesus, and died in the full hopes of a glorious immortality. With great advantages, the one neglected the interests of his soul, and died in despair. The other, with few advantages, and far less information, embraced the offers of salvation, and departed with a well grounded hope of eternal happiness. L.

From the Cherokee Phœnix.

LAKE OF ARDENT SPIRITS.

MR. EDITOR—In recently turning over the pages of a magazine, printed in the year 1813, my attention was attracted by a calculation of the amount of ardent spirits consumed in the United States in the year 1810. This amount is stated at 33,365,529 gallons. The estimate appears to have been made on well established grounds. After making his statement, the writer adds the following mathematical calculations. The quantity which the year 1828 will consume, would doubtless fill a lake much larger still:—

"Now 33,365,529 gallons, is 248,932 hogsheads, (at more than 134 gallons the hogshead), which, supposing one team to carry two hogsheads, would load 124,466 waggons. These, allowing only three rods for each team, would reach more than 1166 miles, or nearly the whole length of the United States, from north to south! The number of hogsheads necessary to contain the liquor, must, upon a moderate computation, cost $600,000; and would, if placed so as to touch each other, reach more than 178 miles, exceeding by 48, the whole length of Massachusetts proper, on the northern line. Or, to present the subject in another light; the quantity of ardent distilled spirits, which is annually drank in the United States, is sufficient to fill a canal 42 miles long, 10 feet wide, and 2 feet deep; affording convenient navigation for boats of several tons burthen! The same quantity, if brought together, would form a pond more than 68 rods long, 40 rods broad, and 6 feet deep, covering an area of 17 acres."

REMEMBRANCES FOR A DAY.

Two English ladies were passing through a valley in the neighbourhood of Chambery, in Savoy, a year or two back. They met a female peasant of an interesting appearance; and upon the conversation with her turning towards religion, she took out a book, in which was a paper sealed in it, given to her by her priest. It was in French, and the following is a translation of it:—

"Christian, remember thou hast to-day—
A God to glorify: A Christ to imitate: All the angels to honour: A soul to save: A body to mortify: Virtue to implore: Sins to weep for: A paradise to gain: A hell to avoid: An eternity to meditate on: Time to husband: A neighbour to edify: A world to fear: Devils to combat: Passions to subdue: And perhaps death to suffer, and judgment to undergo."

WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF VISION.

Mrs. Pollock, a respectable widow, who resides with her daughter and son-in-law, at Tully, in the south liberties of this city, became blind twenty-two years ago, from inflammation in the eyes, induced by one of them being injured by a stalk of flax. During this long period the book of nature was a complete blank to her; so completely had "dim suffusion veiled" those tender organs. Thus she continued, without the remotest hope of ever discerning an object, when, about two weeks since, she said to her daughter, Mrs. Stephenson, "I think, my dear, I perceive the window—has it bars across it?" "That were a happy circumstance indeed!" replied the daughter; but I fear it is only imagination, as the window has no bars." The mother was silent for a moment, and then exclaimed, "I think, daughter, I can see my arm." It was no phantasm; a kind Providence was restoring what he had taken away; and from that moment, the object of his goodness has been daily improved, insomuch, that she can now clearly distinguish the different members of the family, and walk abroad, without needing, as formerly, one to lead her by the hand.—*Londonderry Journal.*

SUICIDES IN PARIS.

Out of 511 suicides committed at Paris, in 1826, the causes of 417 are known. The principal were love, domestic unhappiness, poverty, disease, insanity, pecuniary embarrassments, and gaming. Out of the 417, no fewer than 69 were occasioned by gambling and the lottery. "Of the 94 of which the causes are unknown," says the *Gazette de Sante*, "there is reason to believe that the greater part were gamblers; because the victims of a dreadful passion generally keep their lives secret, and dare not communicate to their kindred or friends the motives of their chagrin. Their despair likewise usually comes on them suddenly, so that their relatives and neighbours are not acquainted with the cause of it.—*Philadelphian.*

Religious Intelligence.

PALESTINE MISSION.

Asaad Shidiak.—The last Missionary Herald contains a brief history of the sufferings of this afflicted youth. Mr. Bird says respecting it, that though incomplete, it may be relied upon as authentic. It was furnished by a friendly sheikh, Naami Latoof, who had formerly spent some time with the missionaries, and whose "heart seems to have been touched by the truth of the gospel." One of the priests of the land, it seems, a man of mild temperament, and a relative of the sheikh, has become a benefactor of the persecuted youth; and has so far succeeded as to procure an alleviation of his sufferings.

"He seems (says Mr. Bird), a man unusually conscientious for a Arab, unusually open to conviction in argument, and has promised to do his utmost to save Asaad from further abuse, and in the end to deliver him from his state of confinement. Thus while all our own efforts have failed of essentially benefitting the poor man, the Lord, without any of our instrumentality, has raised him up a friend from the midst of his persecutors, who has already saved him from impending death, and who, we hope and pray, will soon open the way for his complete deliverance from this Syrian inquisition."

NEWS FROM BURMAH.

Extract of a letter from Mrs. B. to her brother in Hartford, dated Salem, April 8, 1828:—

"This morning we had the happiness to procure a large parcel from India, by an arrival at Boston; and our hearts were refreshed by the intelligence, that our beloved missionaries in Burmah were most of them in very comfortable health, Dr. Price excepted. He is suffering with a pulmonary complaint, but we hope it is not fixed. Dr. Judson, Mr. Wade and Boardman, with their companions, are at Maulo-mieng. The Burmans visit them in great numbers at their house; and their congregation for worship, is from 12 to 20. Mrs. Wade has a school of 20 girls, and Mrs. Boardman expected to be engaged soon in teaching the poor little heathen girls. She writes with deep feelings, "Believe me, (she says), my dear friend, I never was so happy in my life." Her ardent desire is now granted. She has arrived with the people for whom she wishes to toil, and for whose spiritual welfare she appears not only willing, but cheerfully makes any sacrifice necessary. Dr. J. mentions that the Burman teacher they sent out, is instructing his countrymen with energy and success. But my time will not admit of copious extracts; and as they will soon appear in print, I forbear to enlarge; for as I have not the journal, and have read it but once, I cannot do it justice. There are touching sentences of the power and grace of God, in supporting another of the female Burman Christians, in her exit from earth to heaven; for I thought, when I heard her remarks, surely dying to her was but going home. O may my latter end be like hers."

From the Missionary Herald.

MR. BREWER'S VISIT TO GREECE.

Letter to the Corresponding Secretary.

CASTLE OF CORINTH, *Oct.* 21, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR—Since I last wrote, Mr. Hartley and myself have visited Mycone, Delos, and Tinos, in company, distributing tracts, and making arrangements for the sale of our New Testaments at a low price. It was truly gratifying, the day after we left Mycone, to learn that the stock we had left there, (more than thirty), was immediately purchased.

Here, in the quarters of the brave and hospitable commander Giavella, we meet with objects of the deepest interest. We have just dined with him and his kindred Suliotes, all of them heroes of Missilonghi. On the walls of the apartment, are the arms, with which they triumphantly made their way thro' the crowds of their enemies. Our table was furnished with Indian bread and crackers, for which our host feelingly said, they were indebted to America, while he pointed out an American stamp on the latter.—Below is the site of the city, where the apostle of the Gentiles preached the gospel for the "space of a year and six months, and where much people was gathered to the church of Christ." The few hundreds of its transient and starving inhabitants are now listening to the reading of the New Testament, which they gladly received on that condition.

I do assure you, my dear sir, we greatly rejoice, that while our countrymen are fighting the battles of Greece, and others are most generously supplying her miserable people with "the meat that perisheth," we are enabled, through the benevolence of British and American Christians, to place before them "that which endureth unto everlasting life." Every step we have taken in this interesting, suffering country, has made us rejoice that we have come hither, and that we have come thus early. My journals, which I shall send in due time, will furnish you with some of the many grounds of encouragement, which the friends of humanity have for present exertions, for the establishment of schools, the distribution of the scriptures and tracts, the formation of small village libraries, and the unrestrained preaching of the gospel.

JOSIAH BREWER.

TRACTS WANTED IN ASIA.

Extract of a letter from the late Rev. E. Gridley, to Mr. Temple at Malta, dated Caisaria, 7th of August, 1827:—

"Asia Minor furnishes a boundless opening for tracts, with an easy access, by Greek and Armenian merchants, to every part.—I doubt whether there is a Greek or an Armenian village in the country, which has not one or more of its natives residing as merchants in Smyrna, or Constantinople, and these visit their families in their native villages every two or three years.

"Here is a great population, almost all of whom can read and write, as they are much more generally educated in the interior, than in the sea-ports; and all this population are destitute almost entirely of books in a language which they understand. Cappadocia has 30,000 Greeks and 35,000 Armenians. They all speak Turkish. Turkish tracts, in Greek and Armenian type, *must*, with all possible dispatch, be furnished. I have all the evidence I could ask, expect that of experiment, that such tracts would be gladly received and well used."

MISSISSIPPI.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. Chase, a missionary in Mississippi:—

"This is the only place which I have ever seen in this region, where the gospel has any thing like a commanding influence. It is near the southern boundary of the state, and nearly in the centre of it from east to west. Among its first settlers, about ten years ago, were two elders of the presbyterian church, from Georgia; the one had thirteen children, and the other twelve. Four years ago, a church was organised here, and a third elder appointed, who has also twelve children, like the patriarch of old. And what is still more remarkable, all the children of these three families, that have arrived at or near maturity, afford pleasing evidence of their renewed state. I gave one of the eldest "The Swearer's Prayer," and requested him to give it to the most profane man in the neighbourhood. He replied, "I do not know a man in the whole settlement who uses profane language." To see one such instance of the purifying influence of the gospel here, is like finding a spring in a desert.

"Three weeks ago, I revisited the church organised last spring at Baton-Rouge.—Some of the new members had been zealous adherents of the Roman catholic communion. The renunciation of their errors was a new era in the history of that modern Sodom. Last year, at this time, we were looking at this place with sorrow, as destitute of any thing like a church of Christ; but now we are permitted to rejoice over one there, consisting of thirty-one members, and a pleasing prospect that the number will soon be increased."—*Rel. Intel.*

PERILS OF SEAMEN.

The supplement to the December number of the London Sailors' Magazine, contains an abstract of the loss of life recorded in Lloyd's Shipping Lists during the eleven first months of 1827. Of eighty-seven vessels included in the abstract, forty-two went down, or otherwise perished, with every soul on board. In six other cases, only one man survived. In two other only two men, and in another only three. In the remaining six, more or less lives were lost, and not unfrequently a large part of the crew. In one instance the captain and all his family perished; in another, 7 of the crew; in another, 8; in another, 11; in another, 13; in another, 15; in another, 25 passengers; in another, 50. This last was a Dutch ship, bound to Batavia with troops.

As most of the above were large vessels, it is undoubtedly a low estimate, to state the whole number of lives lost, at 500! And this in the short period of eleven months!

Who that considers these facts, and recollects that great numbers of lives are lost at sea, which Lloyd's Lists, celebrated as they are, cannot be supposed to include, does not perceive how feeble and inefficient are the efforts for the salvation of seamen, compared with what duty requires.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Prayer-Meetings in England.—Prayer-meetings in England, for revivals of religion, similar to those with which our United States are favoured, are establishing in England; and the increased exertions of our citizens at the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the spread of the gospel, are producing a similar zeal in Great-Britain. What wonders may not be effected, through the blessing of God, by the example of well directed efforts for the salvation of a guilty world! The promise to the church, "I will make thee an eternal excellency, the joy of *many* generations," must be accomplished; for God will "magnify his word above all his name."—*Chris. Watch.*

Kentucky in want of Ministers.—A letter to one of the editors from a highly respectable gentleman in Kentucky, dated the 1st inst. says: "There is one part of the state, inhabited by 100,000 souls, in which not one presbyterian clergyman resides, and but few of any denomination who deserve the name of ministers of Christ. The state contains a population of near 600,000, and we have only about 40 ministers of our denomination in the whole extent; which may be considered as one quarter of the ministerial force of the state. The most of the western states are as badly, if not worse, supplied with the means of grace. There are many settlements, where, if they had an active minister, two or three contiguous neighbourhoods would unite and afford him half his support, and very soon would be able to support him entirely. At least 25 such places might be found this season, if we had a few active ministers to send into the field. Could not five or six be sent us by the A. H. M. Society?"—*N. Y. Obs.*

A tough Question.—On the subject of the removal of the Indians within our bounds, beyond the Mississippi, the *Cherokee Phœnix* has the following poser. "What proof have they that the system which they are now recommending, will succeed? Where have we an example, in the whole history of man, of a nation or tribe, removing in a body, from a land of civil and religious means, to a perfect wilderness, *in order to be civilised?*"

Liberia.—The last London Missionary Register says, "The American colony at Liberia possesses, it must be acknowledged, very great advantages over every other on the coast, for all the purposes of benevolence and piety."

Cherokees.—We are informed that Mr. Worcester has removed from Brainerd to New-Echota, for the purpose of making use of the press as a means of instruction to the Cherokees.

Waste.—In a southern village, containing not more than 250 whites, the value of various kinds of ardent spirits sold and consumed is estimated at not less than $5000 annually. The whole county, in which the village is, gave the last year about $300 to the support of religious institutions!

Wants of Western Virginia.—A lady in Wythe county, who had been employed in distributing Bibles, writes thus to a gentleman in Philadelphia: "My sympathy was excited by a discovery of the famine which prevails in this country. It is thought that more than one third of the population of western Virginia are destitute of the holy scriptures."—*Vis. & Tel.*

Sabbath School Missionaries.—The following counties are supplied, and in most of them the missionaries have commenced their labours:—Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Tompkins, Cortland, Tioga, Madison, Herkimer and Oswego.

From Jefferson and St. Lawrence we have not particularly heard; but have no doubt they will each have a missionary in the field in good season. In Oneida, Mr. Loss, the general agent, will be employed from time to time, during the year. A few counties of our connexion are yet unsupplied. Unless they make application soon, it may be found difficult to procure competent men.—*S. S. Vis.*

Religious Anniversaries in New-York.—The following is, we believe, (says the N.Y. Observer), a correct list of the principal Anniversaries about to be celebrated in this city and Philadelphia:—

Board of Boptist General Convention for Foreign Missions—Wednesday, 30th of April, at the meeting-house in Oliver street.

New York Sunday School Union—Tuesday, May 6th. Children assemble at Castle Garden, 3 o'clock, P.M. Addresses, &c. at 7 o'clock.

American Tract Society—Wednesday, May 7th, 10 o'clock, A.M.

American Home Missionary Society—Wednesday, May 7th, 7 o'clock, P.M.

American Bible Society—Thursday, May 8th, 10 o'clock, A.M.

American Education Society—Thursday, May 8th, 7 o'clock, P.M.

American Jews Society—Friday, May 9th, 10 o'clock, A.M.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church—at Philadelphia, Thursday, May 15th, 11 o'clock, A.M.

General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church—at Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 4th, 10 o'clock, A.M.

American Sunday School Union—in Rev. Dr. Wilson's church, Philadelphia, Tuesday, May 20th, 4 o'clock, P.M

The undersigned invite clergymen visiting the city during the approaching anniversaries, to call at *Mr. John P. Haven's Bookstore*, in the American Tract Building, where they will be directed to places of accommodation, provided for them by the hospitality of our citizens.

ARTHUR TAPPAN, ELISHA COIT,
MOSES ALLEN, E. PIERSON,
LEVI COIT, J. R. B. ROGERS,
JOHN STEARNS, JAMES C. BLISS,
ANSEL W. IVES.

Revivals.

"*A French Canadian Roman Catholic Settlement,*" *near Ogdensburgh. St. Lawrence Co.*—We received from an unknown correspondent, a short time since, an account of the establishment of a regular prayer-meeting on Sabbath evenings at this place, which had resulted in a few interesting cases of conversion. The inhabitants were represented as very poor and illiterate, and the conversions as being of a very striking character. As we never allow ourselves to publish *anonymous* accounts of such matters, we of course laid aside the communication. A letter from a friend in another quarter, however, has come to hand, which confirms the statement above alluded to, and shows that the efforts of a solitary layman have been chiefly instrumental in the work. Among the converts is an aged Indian woman, whose appearance is wonderful, though she cannot even read. Considering the place, the character of the inhabitants, their prejudices, &c. the work is of a most encouraging character; and in view of it, we may well exclaim, "What hath God wrought!"

Hampshire and Franklin Counties, Mass.—We copied an article last week from the New-York Observer, which gave notice of a revival in several towns in Franklin county, Massachusetts. A letter from the east confirms this intelligence, and mentions the same work as extending into Hampshire county. The number of favoured towns is not mentioned.

Monroe Co.—The last Rochester Observer contains the following extract:—

"There are at the present time a number of towns in this region, in which the Lord is granting a season of refreshing, and from which we had long before this expected to have received information, which we might communicate to our readers."

These revivals, if we mistake not, are more or less connected with the labours of home missionaries.

Sodus, Wayne Co.—A correspondent has kindly sent us a notice of the revival in this place; but it was not received till we had copied an article respecting it from another source. Our correspondent estimates the present number of subjects at about 50; between 30 and 40 of whom have united with the presbyterian church. "The season (he says) has been precious, eventful and solemn. Pray for us, that the word of the Lord may run and be glorified, and multitudes be gathered into the fold of the great Shepherd and Bishop of our souls."—"There are many opposers (he adds) among the highly intemperate, the profane, and the abettors of universalism."

Otsego Co. N.Y.—A friend writes us as follows, under date of the 9th inst.:—"Yesterday I heard from the Hopeville factory, near Cooperstown, Otsego county. There are about 60 cases of hopeful conversion there; and the work has spread to the Phœnix and Union factories, and to Fly-Creek." The excitement appears to be considerably extending.

Hillsborough, N. H.—A gentleman of this city has put letters into our hands from Rev. J. Lawton, of Hillsborough, from which we are permitted to gather the following facts:—

It appears that a work of divine grace commenced in that place last autumn.

Feb. 20th, he writes—"The work of God's grace is increasing, and becoming more interesting every day. Twenty-nine now stand propounded, to be added next Lord's day. Perhaps 40 more may have a hope, and as many anxiously inquiring. Some of the most hardened have been arrested. Mr. ——— has become a sober, pious Christian. He was a great drunkard, and the worst man when drunk that I ever saw. You will rejoice to hear that ——— has again turned to the Lord. Not long since his grandmother told me with tears of joy, that her grandson came into her room a little before bed-time, on Sabbath evening, and asked her to go into the other room. She was surprised, and inquired what was the matter. "Nothing," said he, "but that I am about to undertake what I have for some time been impressed with as my duty." She followed him, and found all the family in tears. He read the bible, and prayed in the family; his grandmother, mother, wife, sisters and brothers being present. Thus a family altar is again erected, which was in ruins before ——— was born. His wife has a hope; his mother is propounded to the church, and his sister has attended the inquiry meeting."

March 30th.—"The good work is still progressing; not quite so powerful, but more general, than when I wrote before. Ninety attended my inquiry meetings last week. New cases of conviction and conversion occur every week, and almost every day."—*Boston Rec.*

Goshen, Conn.—The Connecticut Observer contains a succinct history of the congregational church in Goshen, written by the present pastor, Rev. F. H. Case. Mr. Case was ordained Feb. 1, 1826, when the church consisted of 148 members. All the preceding pastors were separated from the church by dismission. In the time of Mr. Hooker, 190 members were added, by letter and profession; in that of Mr. Harvey, 119.

"The whole number of revivals in this church which have come to my knowledge," says Mr. C. "is nine. One in 1784 or '5, under the ministry of Mr. Sherman. About 30, as the fruits of it, were added to the church. Three under the ministry of Mr. Hooker. In 1794, there was a partial revival; and '8 were added to the church. In 1799 and 1800, a powerful work of grace; 73 added. 1807 and 8, an interesting revival; 55 added. Under the ministry of Mr. Harvey there were four revivals. One in 1812; 10 added to the church. Another in 1816; 28 added. Another in 1819; 12 added. Another in 1820 and '21; 48 added."

"The Lord has recently appeared among us, and revived his work in the hearts of Christians, and brought many who were living in impenitence and unbelief to inquire with solicitude, "what shall we do?"

"We cannot say that the revival has at any time been powerful. Its movement was slow. From week to week we heard of numbers who were brought "into the glorious liberty of the children of God," and were rejoicing in hope of a final and complete deliverance from all the evils of sin. The whole number who have in the past revival, been led to cherish this hope, is not definitely known, but is thought not to fall below 30. Some few have united with the Methodist, and some with the Baptist church. The number added to the congregational church, since the revival commenced, is 42. There are now in this church 188 members."

York, Pa.—The following will not be read with less interest, from the circumstance of its having been written by the editor of an evangelical episcopalian publication—the "Christian Magazine and Review," of Philadelphia:—

"It must be grateful to every new-born soul, to hear of the triumphs of the Redeemer's love. It is, therefore, with pleasure we give the intelligence, that the extensive work of the Spirit of God, which for some time past has been displayed in the town of York, in this state, is still progressing with *new power* and *energy*. Evening before last we heard a letter read from the Rev. Mr. Hall, of our church, who is settled in that place, in which he stated the above facts. He is now engaged *day and night* in the good work. New cases of deep conviction of sin were constantly arising, and a multitude had already been enabled to rejoice with a "joy unspeakable and full of glory."

"This work has not been confined to a particular church; but every christian denomination in the place has rejoiced under its influence. Oh, may He whose right it is to reign, ride forth conquering and to conquer. Thus, may the members of our own communion be aroused from their listlessness, and all the families of the earth speedily bask in the peaceful smiles of the "*mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.*"

Kentucky.—Rev. Dr. Noel writes to the editor of the Columbian Star, that in a late excursion to Louisville, Ky. he admitted 40 persons to the baptist church in that city, where a good work has commenced.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1828.

Sanctification of the Sabbath.—The Rochester Observer and the Geneva Gazette continue to speak to the purpose, in favour of Sabbath-keeping measures. The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Spectator gives notice of a public meeting which is to take place in that city, relative to the subject. The Troy Presbytery and the Albany Classis have passed resolutions in favour of the measures: and in New-York, and doubtless in other places not yet reported, delegates have been chosen for the purpose of forming, if it should be thought advisable, a national institution for promoting the sanctification of the Sabbath. Delegates for this special purpose, as we learn from the New-York Observer, are invited to meet at the American Tract Society's House, on Tuesday the 6th of May next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

These are a few of the favourable items which the last week's papers have furnished.

On the other hand, we perceive in a few instances, the cry of "*opposition,*" "*reaction,*" "*drawing the line,*" &c. faintly raised by those who are unfriendly to the "new measures." If this language comes from the enemies of the Sabbath, we have nothing to say. If it comes from the friends of that institution, it may suffice merely to hint to them that they have no just cause of apprehension or complaint. Nothing is done in violence. Every thing wears a plain, liberal aspect. There is no compulsion. No one's rights are invaded. Every thing is, as far as possible, conciliatory.

Home Missions—Western Agency.—We are gratified to learn from the Secretary of the *Western Agency* of the A. H. M. Society, that that Board have *fifty-eight* missionaries under their care; and that there has been paid into their treasury the year now closing the sum of $5739 13; which, after discharging the claims of their missionaries—the compensation of the Agent of the Society within their bounds, and incidental expenses, enables them to pay over upwards of $700 to the treasury of the Parent Institution. Also, that revivals of religion have been reported from *ten* of the stations occupied by their missionaries.

Thus we see strength coming out of weakness. A district of country which a short time since contained at least eighty destitute congregations, is now beginning in earnest to contribute to the destitute in other regions.

County Missionary Society.—Owing to the number of appointments which are made for to-morrow, it is expected that the meeting for the formation of a County Missionary Society will not take place till evening.

Temperance.—It has been proposed to raise the sum demanded for completing the Bunker-Hill monument, by the fruits of entire abstinence, practised on the next 4th of July celebration.——Chocolate, instead of ardent spirits, was offered to several fire companies in Boston, for refreshment, after the fatigues at a late fire. A card of approbation, signed by numbers of the several companies, was afterwards published.—A writer in the Vermont Chronicle proposes that the sum usually expended by officers on military occasions, for *treating* the soldiers, be appropriated on the next day of annual review, by consent of the soldiers, as a fund for the suffering Greeks.

"There are in this state 245 towns. Supposing each town to contain only one company, and the expense above mentioned to be only $6 a day for each, and the proposed measure would furnish the amount of TWELVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

"*Fellow Soldiers!* (says the writer), *let us devote this sum to the sacred cause of Liberty and Humanity.*"

A Complaint.—The National Philanthropist, a weekly paper, published in Boston, and devoted to the cause of temperance, complains that the friends of temperance generally throughout the country, are negligent about forwarding their proceedings, resolutions, &c. in relation to the cause. The hint ought to be improved.

Aboriginal Example.—An Indian chief of the Nova-Scotia tribe, has in person presented a petition to the legislature of that province, praying that the selling of RUM to his people may be prohibited. Shall a civilised people have less wisdom than savages?

Infant School Society.—A society of this description was organised in Boston, on the 8th inst. Schools are to be instituted on a plan similar to those which have been adopted in Europe, Philadelphia, New-York, &c.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Baccalaureate Address, pronounced on the evening of the anniversary commencement of the University of Nashville, October, 1827; by Philip Lindsley, D.D. Pres't of the University."

This address is the production of a vigourous mind. The design of the writter was to do good; not to make a display of declamation, as is too often done on such occasions. His leading object was to impress upon the minds of his pupils the great moral truth, that to "whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required." He warns them against the influence of false maxims and principles, and the tendency of pernicious habits and examples; nor does he think it beneath the dignity of the occasion, to bring forward in a plain and pointed manner, the claims of temperance, and the evil of the "tyranny of custom or fashion," which he says may be aptly denominated LEGION, as it is the cause or fountain of many evils. Among the latter, he mentions the "law of honour," as "distinct from the law of the land, and from the law of God." He instances duelling, gambling, &c. To the former he applies the severe scourge of irony; and respecting the latter, he leaves it to the casuist to point out the moral distinction between the *practice* and the *vice* of gambling, as it exists in the drawing-room or the ale-house.

"Letters of Rev. Dr. Beecher and Rev. Mr. Nettleton, on the "New Measures" in conducting revivals of religion; with a Review of a Sermon, by Novanglus. Published at the request of several gentlemen in the city of New-York." G. & C. Carville, Broadway, New-York. 1828. pp. 104. 8vo.

This pamphlet contains, besides the five articles alluded to in its title—Extract of a letter from Oneida co.: Dr. Porter's letter: A sort of Certificate, signed by eight clergymen; and the nineteen reasons which Mr. Nettleton assigned for not attending the New-Lebanon convention, before he finally accepted the invitation.

Respecting this pamphlet, we need only say, that it contains a number of documents, all having a bearing on ONE SIDE OF THE QUESTION of an unpleasant controversy.

"A Discourse, delivered at the dedication of the brick church in Buffalo, N.Y. March, 1827; by A. D. Eddy, pastor of the first congregational church in Canandaigua."

The writer of this sermon is already favourably known to our readers. The discourse is chiefly remarkable for containing a brief review of church history, from the time of Richard III. to William and Mary. From this review, brief as it is, one may easily derive the most rational scruples as touching "the divine right" of bishops. The design of the writer, however, was to "exhibit more clearly the present privileges of our christian congregations," &c.

"Devotional Sermons on various subjects, by Rev. Lyman Beecher, D.D." Boston, 1828.

This volume, we believe, is little else than a collection of sermons, which had elsewhere appeared, under the name of Dr. B. Still they are excellent sermons—well worthy of being repeatedly perused.

The Spirit of the Pilgrims.—Numbers 1, 2, and 3, of a periodical magazine, bearing this title, have been received. The work is issued monthly at Boston, and the contents thus far are as follows:—

No. I. Introductory article: Review of the Evangelical Church Journal: Thoughts on Revivals of Religion: Letter to the editor of the Christian Examiner: Protestantism in France: Notices.

No. II. The Congregational Churches of Massachusetts: Thoughts on Revivals of Religion, *continued:* Second letter to the editor of the Christian Examiner: Religion in Germany: Protestantism in France, *continued.*

No. III. The Congregational Churches of Massachusetts, *concluded:* Ministerial Exchanges: Thoughts on Revivals, *continued:* Third Letter to the editor of the Christian Examiner: German Theological Writers.

Of the articles thus specified, the three letters to the Christian Examiner appear under the name of Lyman Beecher, and have reference to the views of Calvinists in regard to the salvation of Infants.

The work is altogether of a high character, and well suited, for the most part, to the circumstances of the day. Such a work has been greatly needed. It cannot fail to secure extensive patronage; nor can its influence be otherwise than salutary. We shall occasionally enrich our own columns with extracts from its pages. The price is $3 a year, payable in advance. Hastings & Tracy, of this village, have been appointed agents for the work.

The National Preacher, for the last month, contains two sermons by Bishop Griswold—one on the "Malady and Physician of the Soul," (Luke 5, 31); and the other, "Christ the divine and only Saviour," (Isaiah 45, 22.)

Discontinued—The Rhode-Island Religious Intelligencer, for want of support.

For the Western Recorder.

THE SABBATH.

At a meeting of the congregational church and individuals of the society in Champion, Jefferson county, for the adoption of measures to prevent the violation of the Sabbath—Rev. Nathaniel Dutton in the chair—the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That this meeting view with unfeigned grief the growing disregard and profanation of the Lord's day. Believing the fourth injunction of the decalogue to be binding at all times and in all places, we will ourselves habitually aim to remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy: that we will abstain from all recreations on that day, from journeying, and from all secular employments, save those of strict necessity and mercy; and that we will faithfully endeavour to induce all in our employ or under our influence, to adopt the same course.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the measures adopted lately by merchants and men of business in the vicinity of the canal, to discountenance travelling on the Sabbath.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the measures adopted by the convention held at Auburn, Feb. 18th, to promote the same objects.

Resolved, That we will give the preference to those steam-boats, packet-boats and stages, which refrain from violating the Sabbath; and in all ordinary cases, when we travel by public conveyances, and have the privilege of choosing, we will travel in those vehicles which are not allowed to violate the Sabbath.

Resolved, That Rev. Nathaniel Dutton, Asa Carter and Roderick Chamberlin, be a committee to correspond with other churches in this vicinity on the subject of the above resolutions.

RODERICK CHAMBERLIN, *Sec'y.*

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—Some of your subscribers in this place would be much gratified with a scriptural essay upon the nature and obligations of oaths, and especially such oaths as have recently been published at Le Roy. This appears to me to be called for at the present time; and we hope that you, or some of your correspondents, will take up the subject, and that we may see the result of their investigations in some future number of your valuable paper.

Your's, &c. K. A.

REMARKS.—It would give us pleasure to comply with the wishes of a respected correspondent. But at the present time, there are obstacles in the way. In the first place, we are no judges of masonry. In the next place, some of our best clergymen continue to sanction the institution, by not withdrawing themselves from the fraternity. In the third place, it would be difficult, just at this period of excitement among political men, to separate the discussion from every bias of party interest. The subject proposed, however, is one of great importance; and in due time, we shall be willing to open our columns to a full discussion of its merits.

Received from the grand jury of the county of Oneida, Twenty-One Dollars, being the amt. contributed at its present session, in aid of the distressed Greeks. WM. CLARKE.
Receiving Agent.

Several communications are on file, for next week.

Political.

CONGRESS.

Outrage in the Capitol.—A violent personal assault was committed in the capitol at Washington, on Tuesday the 15th inst by Mr. Russell Jarvis, one of the editors of the Telegraph, upon Mr. John Adams, son and secretary of the President, while engaged in the discharge of his official duty. It appears that Jarvis, who is in the habit of abusing the President pretty severely in the paper of which he is one of the editors, had visited the President's house with a party of his relatives and friends; and while there Mr. J. Adams had observed, that if he (Jarvis) knew in what estimation he was held in that house, he would not suffer himself to be seen there. For this remark, it seems, the assault was committed.

On the 17th inst. the President sent the following message to the two houses, by Mr. Brent, the chief clerk in the department of state:—

WASHINGTON, *April* 17th, 1828.

In conformity with the practice of all my predecessors, I have, during my service in the office of President, transmitted to the two houses of Congress, from time to time, by the same private secretary, such messages as a proper discharge of my constitutional duty appeared to require. On Tuesday last, he was charged with the delivery of a message to each house. Having presented that which was intended for the House of Representatives, while he was passing within the capitol, from their hall to the chamber of the Senate, for the purpose of delivering the other message, he was waylaid and assaulted in the rotunda by a person, in the presence of a member of the House, who interposed and separated the parties.

I have thought it my duty to communicate this occurrence to Congress, to whose wisdom it belongs to consider whether it is of a nature requiring from them any animadversion; and also whether any further laws and regulations are necessary to insure security in the official intercourse between the President and Congress, and to prevent disorders within the capitol itself. In the deliberations of Congress upon this subject, it is neither expected nor desired by me, that any consequence should be attached to the private relation in which my secretary stands to me. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hoffman moved that the message be referred to the committee on the judiciary. Mr. M'Duffie remarked on the importance of the subject presented in the message, and the respectful consideration which it deserved; and then saying that the house should give the most respectful form to their consideration of it, he moved that it be referred to a select committee. Mr. Hoffman's motion was negatived, and Mr. M'D 's prevailed. The select committee was ordered to consist of seven. The following members have been appointed: Messrs. M'Duffie, Gorham, P. P. Barbour, Oakley, Bell, Ingersoll, and Ripley.

The Senate, after the reading of the message, adjourned. Before the message was received, however, Mr. Foot offered a resolution for the consideration of the Senate, instructing the committee on the district of Columbia, to inquire and report whether any further regulations are necessary for the police of the capitol, to secure free and undisturbed communication between the two houses of Congress, and the executive and legislative departments; and whether there has been any *breach of privilege* of the Senate, during the present session; and that said committee be vested with power to send for persons and papers.

The next day, (Friday), Jarvis made a communication to both houses, acknowledging the assault, and alledging as the cause of it, the observation made by Mr. Adams, Jun. respecting his visit at the President's house; offering, at the same time, such atonement as might be due to either house, should it be considered that he had violated its rights or dignity, or those of the executive.

In the House of Representatives, this communication was referred to the committee who had in charge the President's message. In the Senate, after a little discussion, it was deemed proper that both houses should act in concert; and to give time for consideration, the whole subject was laid over till Monday.

The Tariff.—In the House of Representatives, on the 15th inst. after a debate of more than six weeks, and which was only arrested by a call of the previous question, the tariff bill was ordered to a third reading, ayes 109, noes 91. On the 16th inst. the bill was read the third time; when Mr. Randolph moved its indefinite postponement. The debate then recommenced, and continued until Tuesday last; when, by aid of the previous question, it was again arrested; the question was taken on the final passage of the bill, and the vote was—ayes 105, noes 94.

What will be the fate of the bill in the Senate, remains to be seen. Its provisions fall far short of the recommendations of the Harrisburgh Convention; and the friends of the American system are generally satisfied that it will not afford adequate protection to the growers and manufacturers of wool. A majority of the members from the eastern states, devoted to the American system, voted against the bill, on its final passage; while all the members from the state of New-York friendly to the same system, voted in favour of it, in the hope that it might prove more beneficial in its operation, than their present expectations would warrant them in believing.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, April 19.—In Senate, the bill from the Assembly, to authorise the construction of a rail-road from Auburn to the Erie canal, was taken into consideration, and rejected, 19 to 9.

The Senate then took up the consideration of the bill to renew the half mill tax for one year; when Mr. Stebbins moved a substitute, which directs the Comptroller, from time to time, to sell to the commissioners of the canal fund, so much of the canal stock belonging to the general fund of the state, as may be necessary to meet the deficiency in the general fund. The substitute was adopted, and the bill passed, ayes 21, noes 7.

In Assembly, the question was taken on the final passage of the bill to renew the charter of the New-York State bank, and it was lost for want of the constitutional majority, ayes 73, noes 27. [This was the last vote taken on the bank applications; and the session has closed without incorporating a new bank, or renewing a single charter.]

The bill from the Senate, to provide for any deficiency in the general fund of the state, by the sale of the canal stock belonging to that fund, was taken into consideration, and passed.

Monday, April 21.—In Senate, the forenoon was spent in completing much unfinished business, consisting principally of the third reading of bills for local purposes.

The Senate met again at 3 o'clock; and after receiving several messages from the Lieut. Governor, informing that he had approved of bills, adjourned to meet again on the 9th September.

In Assembly, a motion was made to go into committee of the whole, on the bill from the Senate, to increase the salaries of the chancellor and judges of the supreme and circuit courts; but it failed, ayes 34, noes 42.

Several local bills were read the third time and passed; when the house adjourned until 3 o'clock.

The House then met again; and after receiving some messages from the Lieut. Governor, and passing a resolution of thanks to the Speaker, to which he made a long reply, also adjourned to meet again on the 9th of September.

FOREIGN.

An arrival at New-York, on Wednesday last, from Havre, bro't Paris dates to the 18th of March.

Gen. La Fayette had been dangerously ill of an inflamatory complaint, but had nearly recovered on the last of February. He lost a granddaughter, Madame Perron, about the middle of February, which affected him very much. She was only married in August last.

The Courier Francais says—"We are assured that during the short stay made at Paris by Mr. Stratford Canning, some very curious particulars escaped him, relative to the Sultan's rage, upon hearing that his fleet had been destroyed at Navarino. In the first movement of his anger, it appears that his highness ordered three leather sacks to be made for the ambassadors of the allied powers, who were to have been drowned in the Bosphorus. But the Mufhti, the Reis Effendi, the Uhlemas, and the Divan, threw themselves at his feet, and showed him the fatal consequences of such a resolution.—From this specimen of Mussulman wrath, an idea may be formed of the degree of energy that would direct the war which seems at hand, and of the candour of those who hoped a few days ago for an arrangement with the Turks."

At Constantinople, the persecution of the Armenians continued, and great distress prevailed by the exile of thousands of families, who had no resource but what arose from the voluntary contribution of the European legations.

Latest Intelligence—War——An arrival at New-York on Friday last, from Liverpool, has brought London papers to the 16th of March.

A London paper of the latest date says—"We have received Paris papers to the 14th inst. They announce that the Emperor Nicholas had considered the manifesto of the Porte as a declaration of war, and had ordered his army to cross the Pruth, and take possession of Moldavia and Wallachia. They add, that it was not his intention to separate his cause from that of the allies. The Russian army was to commence its March on the 12th of April.

The Greek government had addressed a declaration to the allied powers, on the subject of the future limits of their state, which they wish to include the greater part of Romelia, Negropont, and the Morea.

DOMESTIC.

Appointments.—Reuben H. Walworth, judge of the 4th circuit, is appointed chancellor, in the place of Mr. Jones; and Esek Cowan, reporter of the supreme court, is appointed judge of the 4th circuit, in place of Mr. Walworth.

The late Session.—During the session of the legislature, which terminated on the 21st inst. three hundred and forty-three acts were passed. We did intend to publish a list of the acts; but on looking it over, we could not find more than three or four, of a general or public nature.—Most of them are to incorporate companies, or to amend acts of incorporation. There are some authorising local taxes, to erect county buildings or make bridges; some relative to dams; some for the relief of individuals, and some to change names. There is an act regulating the penalty for the destruction of fences on the canal; one concerning the surplus waters of the state, and one for the sale of the state arsenal lot in Albany; and these three are, we believe, all in which the state, as a state, has any interest, except of course the supply bill, and perhaps the duelling law.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Mr. Weed, of Rochester, who went with a requisition of acting Gov. Pitcher upon Gov. Butler, of Vermont, for the surrender of Elisha Adams, who is alleged to have had the charge of Morgan while confined in Fort-Niagara, has returned with Adams in custody.—*ib.*

Convictions in New York.—Holdgate and Sutton have been found guilty of forgery in New-York. They are the persons who were concerned with Reed and Stevens, in breaking open Howland's store. Holdgate is the man, whose resemblance to T. B. Redmond, was the occasion of the arrest, imprisonment, and trial of the latter. Redmond's innocence is now established, even in the minds of those who before doubted.

Summary Justice.—The Savannah Republican says—"In the town of Macon, on the 1st inst. James O. Abbott was shot dead, by a man named Wm. Fields. The superior court being in session, Fields was arraigned before it on the 4th, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 11th inst."

Ohio Canal.—On the 16th ult. the waters of the Great Miami mingled with those of the Ohio, at Cincinnati. A fleet of canal-boats arrived at Cincinnati on the 17th. The banks of the canal were lined with thousands of citizens, who hailed their arrival with acclamations. A bust of De Witt Clinton was elevated at the angle of the canal, where the *star-spangled banner* was displayed, and a six-pounder stationed, from which a salute was fired, as the six boats, crowded with passengers, came up in succession, and passed on to Main street.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser says: "We understand that Chancellor Jones will pronounce an opinion upon the several cases submitted to his decision, previous to taking his seat on the bench of the new superior court of this city."

The Dry Dock now building in Charlestown, Mass. it is expected, will cost the government $500,000. It is to be sufficiently large to receive the largest vessels, and to be built entirely of hewn granite.

The *Bank of Niagara*, we are informed, again stopped payment on Thursday last.

INSTALLATIONS, &c.

Rev. *W. F. Curry* was installed pastor of the first presbyterian society at Lockport, on the 13th February.

Rev. *Joseph Peppoon* was ordained as an evangelist, by the presbytery of Grand-river, on the 6th of February. Sermon by Rev. Luther Humphrey.

DEATHS.

In this village, on Tuesday the 22d inst. *Eleazer Kellogg*, aged 40; on Wednesday, *Mary-Ann*, his wife, aged 32; and on Thursday, both were interred in the same grave.

Same day, *Isaac Johnson*, aged 38. Also, a child of Widow Tamur Hynes, aged 3 years.

At Sodus, on the 3d inst. *John Gibson*, merchant, aged about 23 years. An amiable and useful citizen is thus cut off in the prime of life, leaving a disconsolate widow to bewail her early loss.

In Ithaca, on the 7th inst. Mrs. *Semantha Carpenter*, wife of Isaac Carpenter, Esq. aged 32 years. Mrs. C. had been long distinguished for her pious walk and conversation. Religion had become the chief end of her life, and it may truly be said of her, that she "walked with God." Her cultivated mind, her amiable and accomplished manners, her christian faithfulness and active zeal, bore testimony to her worth; and yet the half cannot be told. She died as she had lived, with her mind stayed upon the Rock of Ages. She had been for years labouring under an affection of the lungs, which terminated in the present afflictive dispensation. The family were recently from Vernon, Oneida county.

In Methuen, Mass. Mr. *John Merrill*, aged 76. Mr. M. was at the battle of Bunker-Hill, and was one of the little band of provincials, consisting of Captain Davis, his townsman, and nine others, who remained in the entrenchment, till they were surrounded by the British soldiery. The knot of the handkerchief round his neck, was perforated by a musket ball.

In Cannington, England, Rev. *Robert Eyton*, aged 84; an "English miser," a character which has no parallel in any other part of the world. He died possessed of nearly £10.000. He lived entirely alone, and practised all the arts of saving which have ever distinguished the miserable class of beings to which he belonged.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

The stated semi-annual meeting of the Trustees of Hamilton College, will be holden at the College-Hall, on Tuesday the 13th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance is requested. *April* 22, 1828.

ONEIDA ACADEMY.

The annual meeting of the Patrons of this Institution will be holden at the session-room of the first Presbyterian Society in Utica, on Wednesday the 30th April inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the election of Trustees the ensuing year.

A. SEWARD, *Sec'y.*

Utica, April 21, 1828.

WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

By the constitution of the Western Education Society, the annual meeting is on the first Wednesday in May As this day will, the present year, be on the week when the National Benevolent Societies hold their annual meetings in New York; and as it was the main object of the W. E. Society, in altering the time of their annual meeting, to hold it on the week preceding those annual meetings; the Directors haee proposed that the next annual meeting of th Western Education Society be holden on Wednesday the last day of April, at 3 o'clock, P.M at the session-room of the First Presbyterian Church in Utica; and that the Directors meet on the same day, at the same place, at 11 o'clock, A. M. JAMES EELLS,

Cor. Sec. W. E. Society.

Westmoreland, April 9, 1828.

WESTERN D. M. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Western Domestic Missionary Society, will be held on Thursday the 1st of May, at 7 o'clock, P. M. in the First Presbyterian Church in Utica. The officers and friends of the Society are respectfully requested to attend. The Directors will meet at 3 o'clock, P. M. in the session-room of the First Presbyterian Church. The Branch Societies in the different churches are requested to make their remittances to the Treasurer, SAMUEL STOCKING, Esq. previous to the meeting.

J. F. SCHERMERHORN,

Cor. Sec. W. D. M. Society.

Utica, March 27, 1828.

Auction Sale of Pews.

THE residue of the PEWS in the Brick Church of the first Utica Presbyterian Society, will be offered for sale at said church, on Wednesday the 30th day of April instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. And such Pews as shall then remain unsold will be leased at auction for one year. JNO. BRADISH, *Clerk.*

April 28, 1828.

REMOVAL.

B. S. LYMAN has removed to the Ssore lately occupied by E. VERNON, 3 doors below the Ontario B. Bank, No. 66, where he will be happy to wait on all who may favour him with a call. He is just opening an elegant assortment of India, French, English and American DRY GOODS, which he offers at the lowest prices, for cash.

Utica, April 29, 1828. 6w18

Linens, Linen Cambrics & Lawns.

THE Subscriber has just received an elegant assortment of Irish and Flemish Linens; also, Linen Cambrics and Lawns, of superior qualities. Those who wish to purchase any of these articles, are respectfully invited to call at No. 66, and examine them; and he is confident they will find them as low as any in the place.

B. S. LYMAN.

Utica, April 29, 1828. 18w4

Umbrellas & Parasols.

THE Subscriber has just received a shocking fine assortment of Silk Umbrellas, from 26 to 33 inches, of ivory and gold and silk mantling; and Parasols, of superior quality, from 14 to 20 inches, plain and sticked and lanced; together with a few Ladies' Sun Umbrellas, which he offers low for cash. B. S. LYMAN.

Utica, April 29 1828. 18w4

Champaigne & Claret.

5 Boxes mark'd "I. C." Champaigne,
5 do. do. "St. Julien" Claret,
For sale, very low, by
PARKER & HASTINGS,
No. 90, Genesee street.

Utica, April 29, 1828 6w18

Clinton Female Seminary.

THE summer term will commence on Thursday the 22d of May. It is believed that this institution now combines all the advantages it has ever possessed, and is extending the sphere of its operations.

Piano Forte and Vocal Music taught by Miss ROLLO. A course of Botanical Lectures is expected the ensuing season; also, a course on Natural Philosophy. N. ROYCE, *Principal.*
E. A. ROYCE,
S. ROYCE.

Clinton, April 26, 1828. 18w4

Leghorn and Straw HATS.

Shearman & Thomson,

"White Front, Green Door & Brass Knorker."
No. 62, Genesee street.

ARE receiving the present week, fifteen cases Leghorn Hats: Among which are—Women's black & white Flats & Crowns, Bolivars, Gipsies, Misses' Gipsies, Men's and Boys' Hats, &c. &c. *ALSO,*

Ten cases plain and open work'd Straw Hats, for women, misses and children; any of which they offer by the case, dozen or singly, cheap.

N. B.—All kinds of *MILLINERY ARTICLES* kept as above.

Utica, April 8, 1828. 15w6

Kidderminster CARPETS.

Shearman & Thomson,

AT THEIR CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No 62, Genesee-street—Up Stairs,

WILL receive the present week, three bales Kidderminster Carpets, of superion quality & patterns; five bales English and Scotch ingrained Do.; two bales Venetian Hall and Stair Do.; which, together with their former Stock, will make the *best* assortment of the *best* and *cheapest* Carpets ever offered here.

Also, Blue and green Table & Piano Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Carpet Rods, Bindings, Bockings, and family made Carpetings.

Utica, April 8, 1828. 15w6

Figs, Raisins, Prunes, &c.

JUST received, and for sale by PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90, Genesee street—
30 drums fresh Figs. 10 boxes Prunes.
10 do. Sultana Raisins, 5 do. Citron,
50 boxes Muscatel Raisins, 50 do. Bloom Do.
Almonds, Madeira & Brazil Nuts, Filberts, &c.
Also, a few kegs of Dutch HERRING.

Utica, April 22, 1828. 17w3

NEW GOODS.

PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90, Genesee street, are just receiving a fresh Supply of *GROCERIES:* Among which are—
40 chests fresh TEAS,
25 kegs Plug TOBACCO,
50 quintals CODFISH,
30 bbls. & 20 tubs MACKEREL,
30 bags COFFEE,
50 boxes fresh RAISINS,
20 boxes Lump SUGAR,
10 hhds. St. Croix & N. Orleans Do.
20 boxes Bar SOAP, &c. &c.

Together with almost every other article usually kept in their line of business; which they offer very low for cash or approved paper.

Utica, April 15, 1828. 16

Superior Old Wines.

FOR Sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90, Genesee street—
One pipe Old Bramio Madeira,
One do. do. Madeira, } WINE.
One do. do. Port,

Utica, April 22, 1828. 17w3

W. BURRITT,

WILL open on the 1st week in May, a convenient BOARDING-HOUSE, on Genesee street, seven doors west of Bleecker street; where he will be pleased to accommodate all those (of correct moral deportment) who call upon him, with Board, either by the day, week or year, on as reasonable terms as at other establishmen's in the village.

Utica, April 14, 1828. 16

Classical Seminary.

MR. ALLEN takes this method to inform his Friends, that since the lamented death of Mrs. A. he has engaged Miss ELIZA BROWER, as an assistant, who will particularly superintend in the departments of Drawing, Painting on Velvet, and Needle-Work. In the family of Mr. Brower, who is to occupy the house where the Seminary is located, it is believed Young Ladies will find themselves agreeably situated, and enjoy as many advantages as in any institution of the kind in our country. Mr. ALLEN has it in contemplation to give familiar Lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, accompanied with experiments. Board will be afforded upon reasonable terms. Instruction in Latin, French and Music, at reduced prices, which may be known by inquiring at the Seminary. Next quarter is to commence the 5th of May. *Utica, March* 31, 1828. 14

REV. MR. WHITTELSEY'S

School for Young Ladies,

UTICA, N. Y.

THIS School will be opened on Wednesday the 21st day of May next. The building to be occupied for the establishment, formerly the residence of James S. Kip, Esq. is in a pleasant part of the village, sufficiently retired from the noise and bustle of business. The Pupils who board in the family will receive every parental care from Mr. & Mrs. Whittelsey. Mr. Whittelsey's whole attention will be devoted to the instruction of the Pupils; the best books and the most improved methods of instruction will be adopted; and the whole establishment will be arranged and conducted with the design of combining all the advantages which respect the personal, moral and intellectual improvement of the Pupils, that such an institution can offer.

In prospect of relinquishing the superintendence of the Ontario Female Seminary, the following testimonial was given, unsolicited, by the gentlemen whose names are subjoined:—

CANANDAIGUA, *Jan.* 30, 1828.

We have been intimately acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Whittelsey, during their residence in this place, while our children and those intrusted to our care have been under their instruction and parental watchfulness.

From our acquaintance with their School, and what knowledge we have received of its internal regulation, and of its literary character, from attending its examinations; also, from the proficiency of those we have intrusted to them, their unusually happy qualification to superintend the education of Young Ladies, both as to their instruction and the formation of their habits for society, and the strict attention which they have always paid to the morals of their pupils; we feel a pleasure in offering to them the voluntary expression of our gratitude for their attention to those we have placed under their instruction.

As unforeseen circumstances render it impracticable for them to continue in their present situation, we most heartily recommend them to the affectionate interest and patronage of those with whom they may be called to reside.

EVAN JOHNS, THOMAS BEALS,
NATH'L W. HOWELL, ANSEL D. EDDY.

The course of instruction intended to be pursued with Pupils who remain a sufficient time at the School, will embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Logic, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and Chemistry. Instruction will also be provided, for those who desire it, in the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and Needle-Work.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Board,	$2 00 per week.
Washing,	37 1-2 per doz.
Tuition—English Studies,	$25 per year.
Latin and French Languages,	8 per q'r.
Music, including instruments,	12 per do.
Drawing, Painting, or NeedleWork,	4 per do.

The period of instruction, for a year, will consist of 44 weeks—8 weeks being allowed for vacations. Tuition to be paid *in advance.* No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of sickness. Each Boarder is expected to provide her own candles, napkins, and bed-covering. The expence of fuel, in the cold season, will be divided among the Pupils. Bedsteads, beds, pillows and bolsters, will be provided by the Principal. The first term will continue fourteen weeks, to the last Wednesday in August. Applications for admission may be made to Rev. S. C. AIKIN, at Utica, or to Mr. WHITTELSEY, now at Canandaigua.

REFERENCES.

Rev. HENRY DAVIS, D. D. *Clinton.*
Rev. NOAH COE, *New-Hartford.*
Rev. SAMUEL C. AIKIN,
Rev. J. F. SCHERMERHORN, } *Utica.*
ELIZUR GOODRICH, Jr. Esq.

Utica, April 1, 1828. 14

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Bennet E. Phelps*, of Utica, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office in the town of Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the twelfth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated 26th April, 1828. BENNET E. PHELPS, *Insolvent.*

Poetry and Music.

"KINDLED ONLY AT THE SKIES."

From the Cherokee Phœnix.

HYMN TO THE TRINITY.

The preceding Hymn* was suggested by the Hymn to the Trinity, 107th of Worcester's Selection; but is not a translation of it. The following is a free translation from the Cherokee, in the same metre. W.

EXALTED Majesty,
Our Father, thron'd on high,
Whom we adore.
Our Maker and our King,
Thy sacred name we sing,
And grateful praises bring,
Forevermore.

Anointed Jesus hear,
While we, in humble prayer,
Thy grace implore:
Thou who for us didst die,
Yet liv'st exalted high,
On thee our hopes rely
Forevermore.

Thou Sanctifier come,
And make with us thy home,
Spirit of power:
With thy celestial art,
Purge every sinful heart,
Nor from our way depart,
Forevermore.

Our Father and his Son,
And Spirit, Three in One,
Let all adore:
To God, the heavenly King,
Our thankful tribute bring,
Rejoicing as we sing,
Forevermore.

* Alluding to a Hymn in the Cherokee character and language, which was given above.

Handel's Messiah, at Hartford.—We mentioned last week, that this entire Oratorio was to have been performed in one of the churches in Hartford, on the 18th inst. Of the result of this undertaking we know nothing. We only know that Hartford has been long highly distinguished for musical cultivation, and deservedly so. Three long articles, however, have recently appeared in the Connecticut Observer, the object of which must have been to prepare the public mind in that vicinity for the rehearsal.—The articles were in some respects well calculated for the purpose. But for *ourselves*, we seriously doubt whether there is at the present time, talent enough in all this country to do justice to this inimitable piece of composition; or even taste enough in any American audience, to understand its real merits, were it to be properly executed.

It is a singular fact, that even in London, at the present day, this piece is seldom well performed; so few have they in that country, as their own critics allow, that can enter into the peculiar style of sentiment and execution required. The eye or the ear of an ordinary observer does not recognise any of these distinctive peculiarities. The executant passes over the music with little difficulty, and supposes himself to have done it tolerable justice; and the listener is ready to praise his dexterity, and marvel at his wonderful powers. The sensibilities, too, where taste is not offended, may be strongly enlisted; the music may be abundantly praised, and Handel extolled to the clouds. But how stands the great *Messiah's* praise? Here is the question. Have the people been, on the whole, religiously impressed by the performances? Do they come out, on such occasions, with their hearts overflowing with *love* to Him who "was despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief?" Has their faith been strengthened, so that any is ready to say, "I know that my Redeemer liveth?" And to exclaim, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" The Oratorio abounds with such soul telling themes as these; and the effect of the music *should be* far beyond that of the eloquence of the pulpit, to impress them upon the hearts and the consciences of the hearers.

Here then is the true test. If the performance was such as is calculated, under favourable circumstances, to make a deep, definite and abiding *religious* impression upon the hearers, it was right—it was excellent. Yet if it was not of such a character, then the ends of the oratorio were not answered; and thus far the performance was certainly defective, notwithstanding there may have been great display of *professional* skill in execution, and the audience have been highly gratified.

Performers may say, in reply to such a statement as this, that their hearers are not competent judges. Suppose we admit the fact; then what follows? Why, that the former are endeavouring to raise the taste of the latter, by the sudden process of superinduction; a thing that never was accomplished in any department of literature, and never will be. The public taste may be led, but not driven. It may be interested and won by degrees; but it will never be taken by storm. It may be overpowered, it is true, and brought to surrender at discretion. Yet then it loses its nature. It is no longer taste, but blind admiration; a thing which will not last.

What we have said in relation to the Messiah, as a whole, however, does not apply to the performance of detached portions of it. Many of these are easy of execution, and readily appreciated. Most of the musical societies in this country have at length discovered, that the entire performance of any oratorio, in a single evening, is on the whole a dangerous experiment. Admiration, that does not go hand in hand with intelligence, will not fail to produce among cultivated minds, sooner or later, a reaction, which operates as an insuperable obstacle to musical improvement;—and for ourselves, we hesitate not to say, that the public mind, with little variation, from Maine to Georgia, has long been labouring under the influence of just such a reaction. It is time that the circumstance was more generally understood.

Since the above was in type, the following notice has come to hand, through the columns of the Hartford Mirror. It seems almost like a practical comment on the truth of our remarks. The fact is, that the majority of auditors in the present state of society, can neither understand nor feel the force of one half there is contained in such a composition; and you might as well ask them to be solemn and orderly under an hour's recitation of Hebrew:—

"The Oratorio of the Messiah was performed in good style on Friday evening, and we should have enjoyed it highly, but for another class of performers, who are entitled to a particular notice. We refer to a few individuals, who were present, evidently not to hear, but to exhibit themselves; and who prevented all in their neighbourhood from attending to the choir. We had supposed that good manners required silence during the performance; that the house of God demanded reverence; that the review of scenes which impressed the world with awe, and caused even the malevolent Jew to smite on his breast, would have inspired solemnity; that the repetition of a theme which filled heaven with wonder and praise, would have caused the chord of sympathy to vibrate in every bosom. Judge then of our astonishment and sorrow, upon witnessing at such a time, and in such a place, talking, and laughing, which would have been indecorous in a theatre.

"If the sanctuary has become a play house, it is time to sound the alarm; and if persons will not regard others, they must be told fearlessly, that they must give account to Him, that directed his servant to write, "Holiness becometh this house, O Lord, forever."

The Cause of Church Music.—The Maine Christian Mirror is now presenting a series of articles on the claims of church music; and the writer appears fully adequate to the task he has undertaken. We hope that his labours will be continued. The Philadelphian contains an occasional article on the subject; and extracts are frequently seen in other papers. Still the subject is far from being exhausted. Much more must be written, and said, and done, before there will be a thorough reformation in the churches.

Choral Harmony.—A few copies of this interesting publication, (Nos. 1 and 2), have been received for sale in this village, at the store of Hastings & Tracy. We have already given our opinion in favour of this work; and we doubt not but it will have an extensive circulation. The selections are chiefly of a miscellaneous character, as they ought to be, for the special purposes of cultivation. The music is generally excellent, and judiciously arranged.

Miscellaneous.

CAPTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE BY THE TURKS.

One of the most interesting and affecting chapters in Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, is that in which the historian narrates the particulars of the siege and capture of the capital of the eastern empire by the Turks, under the command of Mahomet II. The whole chapter is too long for insertion; but the following extracts will be read with interest, at the present period, when Constantinople is menaced by the three great powers of Europe:—

"After a siege of forty days," says the historian, "the fate of Constantinople could no longer be averted. The diminutive garrison was exhausted by a double attack;—fortifications, which had stood for ages against hostile violence, were dismantled on all sides by the Ottoman cannon;—many breaches were opened; and near the gate of St. Romanus, four towers had been levelled with the ground.

"Several days were employed by the Sultan in preparations for the assault; and a respite was granted by his favourite study of astrology, which had fixed on the 29th of May, as the fortunate and fatal hour. On the evening of the 27th, he issued his final orders; assembled in his presence the military chiefs, and dispersed his heralds thro' the camp, to proclaim the duty and the motives of the perilous enterprise. In this holy warfare, the Moslems were exhorted to purify their minds with prayer, their bodies with several ablutions; and to abstain from food till the close of the ensuing day. A crowd of dervishes visited the tents, to instil the desire of martyrdom, and the assurance of spending an immortal youth amidst the rivers and gardens of paradise, and in the embraces of the black-eyed virgins. Yet Mahomet principally trusted to the efficacy of temporal and visible rewards. A double pay was promised to the victorious troops. "The city and the buildings," said Mahomet, "are mine; but I resign to your valour the captives and the spoil, the treasures of gold and beauty; be rich and be happy." Many are the provinces of my empire; the intrepid soldier who first ascends the walls of Constantinople, shall be rewarded with the fairest and most wealthy; and my gratitude shall accumulate his honours and fortunes above the measure of his own hopes." Such various and potent motives diffused amongst the Turks a general ardour, regardless of life and impatient of action; the camp re-echoed with the Moslem shouts of "God is God; there is but one God, and Mahomet is the aposle of God;" and the sea and land, from Galata to the seven towers, were illuminated by their nocturnal fires.

"In the confusion of darkness, an assailant may sometimes succeed; but in this great and general attack, the military judgment and astrological knowledge of Mahomet advised him to expect the morning, the memorable 29th of May, in the fourteen hundred and fifty-third year of the christian era. The preceding night had been strenuously employed; the troops, the cannon, and the fascines were advanced to the edge of the ditch, which in many parts presented a smooth and level passage to the breach; and his four-score galleys almost touched with their prows and their scaling ladders, the less defensible walls of the harbour. At day-break, without the customary signal of the morning gun, the Turks assaulted the city by sea and land; and the similitude of a twined or twisted thread has been applied to the closeness and continuity of their line of attack. The foremost ranks consisted of the refuse of the host, a voluntary crowd, who fought without order or command; of the feebleness of age or childhood, or peasants and vagrants, and of all who had joined the camp in the blind hope of plunder and martyrdom. The common impulse drove them onwards to the wall; the most audacious to climb were instantly precipitated; and not a dart, not a bullet of the Christians, was idly wasted on the accumulated throng. But their strength and ammunition were exhausted in this laborious defence; the ditch was filled with the bodies of the slain; they supported the footsteps of their companions; and of this devoted vanguard the death was more serviceable than the life. Under their respective Bashaws and Sanjaks, the troops of Antolia and Romania were successively led to the charge. Their progress was varying and doubtful; but after a conflict of two hours, the Greeks still maintained and improved their advantage; and the voice of the Emperor was heard, encouraging his soldiers to achieve, by a last effort, the deliverance of their country. In that fatal moment, the Janizaries arose, fresh, vigourous, and invincible. The Sultan himself, on horseback, with an iron mace in his hand, was the spectator and judge of their valour; he was surrounded by ten thousand of his own domestic troops, whom he reserved for the decisive occasion; and the tide of battle was directed and impelled by his voice and eye. His numerous ministers of justice were posted behind the line, to urge, to restrain, and to punish; and if danger was in front, shame and inevitable death were in the rear of the fugitives. The cries of fear and of pain were drowned in the martial music of trumpets, drums, and attabals; and experience has proved, that the mechanical operation of sounds, by quickening the circulation of the blood and spirits, will act on the human machine more forcibly than the eloquence of reason and honour. From the lines, the galleys and the bridge, the Ottoman artillery thundered on all sides; and the camp and the city, the Greeks and the Turks, were involved in a kind of smoke, which could only be dispelled by the deliverance or the destruction of the Roman empire.

"The defence began to slacken, when the attack was pressed with redoubled vigour. The number of the Ottomans was fifty, perhaps an hundred times superior to that of the Christians; the double walls were reduced by the cannon shot to a heap of ruins; in a circuit of several miles, some places must be found more easy of access, or more feebly guarded; and if the besiegers could penetrate in a single point, the whole city was irrecoverably lost. The first who deserved the Sultan's reward was Hassan, a Janizary, of gigantic stature and strength. With his scymitar in one hand, and his buckler in the other, he ascended the outward fortifications. Of the thirty Janizaries who were emulous of his valour, eighteen perished in the bold adventure. Hassan and his twelve companions had reached the summit; the giant was precipitated from the rampart; he rose on one knee, and was again oppressed by a shower of darts and stones. But his success had proved that the achievement was possible; the walls and towers were instantly covered with a swarm of Turks; and the Greeks, now driven from the vantage ground, were overwhelmed by increasing multitudes. Amidst these multitudes, the Emperor Constantine, who accomplished all the duties of a general and a soldier, was long seen, and finally lost. The nobles who fought round his person, sustained to their last breath the honourable names of Palaeologus and Cantacuzene. His exclamation was heard—"Cannot there be found a Christian to cut off my head?" And his last fear was that of falling alive into the hands of the infidels. The prudent despair of Constantine cast away the purple; amidst the tumult he fell by an unknown hand, and his body was buried under a mountain of slain. After his death, resistance and order were no more; the Greeks fled towards the city; and many were pressed and stifled in the narrow pass of the gate of St. Romanus. The victorious Turks rushed through the breaches of the inner wall; and as they advanced into the streets, they were soon joined by their brethren, who had forced the gate Phenar, on the side of the harbour. In the first heat of their pursuit, about two thousand Christians were put to the sword. But avarice soon prevailed over cruelty; and the victors acknowledged, that they should immediately have given quarter, if the valour of the Emperor and his chosen bands had not prepared them for a similar opposition in every part of the capital. It was thus, after a siege of fifty-three days, that Constantinople, which had defied the power of Chosroes, the Chagan, and the Caliphs, was irretrievably subdued by the arms of Mahomet the Second. Her empire only had been subverted by the Latins; her religion was trampled in the dust by the Moslem conquerors."

Their Majesties of Sardinia, according to the Genoa Gazette, lately stood sponsors to a noble child, who was baptised, simply and shortly, Charles Felix Joseph Marius Christinus Denis Paul Francis de-Paula Bercardin Anthony Raymond Gaetanus Jean Nepomucemis Andrew Averlin Marius des-Miracles Diego Peter d'Alacantria.

Thirty millions of dollars are annually expended for ardent spirits in the United States; and one hundred thousand persons die annually, the victims of intemperance.

A patent has been granted in England for a bed filled with *air*, instead of feathers; the ticking being made of cotton cloth, coated with gum elastic and an outer covering of silk. It may be filled or emptied at pleasure, and in the latter state carried in the pocket.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE

"Pioneer" Stages.

THIS Line of Stages is to be conducted in such a manner, that it shall not encourage the violation of the laws of God and of our country, by profaning the Sabbath. The business is in such a state of forwardness, that the Commissioners venture to pledge themselves, that a double daily line (one to go night and day, and the other by day-light only) shall commence running from Albany to Buffalo, on or about the second day of June next. The carriages shall be made light, hung low, painted white, and trimmed with green. The PIONEER shall travel with great expedition; but in no case shall the drivers be permitted to run horses with another line. The drivers shall not be permitted to drink *any ardent spirits*, nor to annoy the passengers with the language of profaneness. The fare of this line of stages shall not exceed the present rate of the other lines. But as it is not the object of this line to oppose the interests of other establishments, the PIONEER will not underbid others, or be continually varying its fare, if underbid by them.

This Line is established, because it is believed that the moral sense of the community demands it; and to the sterling *principle* of the friends of *good order* it looks for patronage.

April 1, 1828. 14

NEW GOODS,

At the NEW BRICK STORE, *corner of Genesee and Fayette streets.*

THE Subscribers having formed a connexion in business, under the firm of

Root & Wightman,

now offer to the citizens of Utica, and its vicinity, a complete assortment of *STAPLE* and *FANCY* DRY GOODS, recently purchased in New-York; which they will sell at a small advance for cash, at wholesale or retail. Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

JOEL ROOT
JOHN WIGHTMAN.

Also. One case Scovell's best Gilt Buttons.
500 doz. extra S. SS. S. fine & common Ivory Combs, low for cash.
300 elegant Furniture Clocks, mahog'y cases.
October 9, 1827. 41

WINES & TEAS.

2 CASKS superior Port Wine,
1 " Old Madeira, do
1 " Sicily do
1 case Champaign, do
20 boxes Claret do
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Black TEA, DRUGS & MEDICINE, Dye Woods, and Dyestuff, together with a general supply of GROCERIES. A. HITCHCOCK.
Utica, June 23. 83 Genesee Street.

SALT RHEUM.

THIS inveterate disease, which has so long baffled the art of the most experienced physicians, has at length found a remedy in *La Grange's Genuine Ointment.* Few cutaneous diseases are met with more reluctance by the physician, and none in which he is so universally unsuccessful. This ointment has stood the test of experience, and justly gained an unparalleled celebrity. It immediately removes the scabs, gives a healthy action to the vessels of the skin, with its original colour and smoothness. The proprietor has in his possession, numerous recommendations from those who have been relieved by its superior efficacy, but chooses that a fair trial shall be its commentator. It has in three or four weeks cured cases of fifteen or twenty years standing, that had resisted the power of every other remedy that could be devised. It not only at once gives relief in salt rheum, but cures tinea capitas, leprosy, and all scabby eruptions peculiar to unhealthy children. There is nothing of a mercurial nature contained in it; and it may be used on infants or others under any circumstances whatever.

The above ointment is for sale by WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Utica. 44

TO LET,

ON reasonable terms, and possession given sufficiently early for spring improvements—The Property on which the Subscriber now resides, in the town of Kirkland, (formerly Clinton), near Hamilton College; consisting of eight acres of improved Land, on which there is a very pleasant and convenient Country House and out Buildings, all in excellent repair. Two orchards of superior grafted fruit; trees sufficient to yield from 300 to 500 bushels of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, &c.; a well stocked garden; good water convenient to every part of the property, and the whole under good fence. For further information, apply to CHARLES CARTER, No. 108, Genesee street, Utica, or on the premises, to

CHARLES ANDERSON.
Kirkland, Jan. 21, 1828. 4tf

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by a certain mortgage, dated June 1st, 1816, executed by *Reuben Brown*, to *Jacob Sherril* and *Lewis Sherril*, of that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of New-Hartford, in the late town of Whitestown, and is bounded and described in said mortgage as follows, to wit:—Beginning in the westerly line of the highway lately laid out, leading from the Seneca turnpike road to the old Whitesboro' road, at the northerly bounds of land belonging to William Morris; thence north twenty-six degrees and forty-five minutes west, along the said highway, six chains and eight links; thence westerly, at right angles from said highway, four chains and fifty links; thence southerly, parallel with the first mentioned line, three chains and ninety two links, to land belonging to Samuel Barber; thence easterly along said Barber's and Morris's land, four chains and ninety-nine links, to the place of beginning; containing two acres and one quarter of an acre of land—Now, therefore, the said mortgaged premises will, in virtue of a power in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, be sold at public vendue, at the canal coffee-house, now kept by John Welles, in the town of Utica, on the 21st day of August next, at ten o'clock. A. M. Dated February 11, 1828. W. KING, *Att'y for* 8 J. & L. SHERRIL.

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, &c. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Frederick Marr*, of Utica, Oneida county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office, in the town of Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the 14th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819. Dated this 13th day of March, 1828. 13

New Goods again.

H. COOPER & Co. have this morning received from New-York, a large and splendid assortment of

Fashionable Goods,

which they respectfully invite the public to examine. *Utica, June* 18, 1827. 25tf

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five percent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more, giving the persons so depositing, liberty to draw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed. WILLIAM CLARKE.
Utica, April 11, 1828 9tf3

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic, Mercurial and Cutaneous Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Ulcers, Diseases of the Liver, and General Debility.

IN all complicated cases of Scrofula and Syphilis this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; and there has been no instance of its failure when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system, while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain in the medical world.* In many instances, where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance no human means but amputation could have saved life, in cases as extreme even as here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale, has been a desideratum from time immemorial. The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine have induced various persons to try to imitate it. The imitations and adulterations have in many instances protracted the sufferings of patients, when the genuine medicine would have proved instantly efficacious. Understanding that there is a mixture offered for sale in this section of country, purporting to be similar to the preparation now offered, and from the repeated solicitations of friends, the proprietor has been induced to appoint the subscribers agents for the western section of the state of New-York, of whom the afflicted can at all times obtain his genuine Panacea. It is impossible, within the limits of a newspaper, to give even a glance at the numerous instances where this remedy has proved beneficial; and we would refer all those who wish to examine cases illustrating its success to a work published in Philadelphia, (now in possession of the agents), containing the recommendations of many of the most distinguished Physicians in the United States, and from many friends to suffering humanity throughout the world. For sale at the Druggist Store of

WARNER & HARVEY.

Who are now receiving a large and excellent assortment of

Drugs & Medicine,
Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs,
Paints & Oils,

comprising as good an assortment as can be found in any section of this state; which they will dispose of at the lowest possible prices for *Cash. Utica, August* 12, 1827. 11tf

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a part of the money secured by a mortgage, bearing date the eighth day of December, 1823, executed by *Henry F. West* to *Russel Clark*, for twelve hundred dollars, on the the following described parcel of land, to wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Manchester, county of Oneida, and state of New-York, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning in the centre of the Seneca turnpike road, adjoining the land of David Pixley, and running thence northerly along said Pixley's line, three chains or thereabouts; thence easterly along said Pixley's line, four rods, to the line of a piece of land owned by Jesse Carpenter; thence southerly along said Carpenter's line as aforesaid, to the centre of said turnpike; and thence westerly along the centre of said road to the place of beginning; containing forty-eight rods of land, more or less—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, said premises will be sold at public auction, as the law directs, at the house called Shepard's Hotel, in Utica, on the fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock, A. M. of that day. Dated December 24, 1827.

RUSSEL CLARK.
T. E. Clark, Att'y. 52

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a part of the sum of two thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars, secured by a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the eighth day of May, 1826, executed by *William Floyd*, and *Juliet* his wife, to *Henry Wager*, trustee of *Elizabeth Beckwith*, wife of *Reuben Beckwith*, of all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying in Western, Oneida county, and bounded as follows, viz: on the north by the line of the gore of Fonda's patent; on the south by the highway leading from Henry Wager's to David Hick's farm; on the west by the said William Floyd's land, and on the east by the land of Henry Wager and the late Daniel Paddock's land; containing about two hundred and twenty three acres of land, more or less; it being all the land in the town of Western which the said Reuben Beckwith and Elizabeth his wife deeded to said William Floyd on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1825:—Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises, or some part thereof, will be sold at public vendue, at the inn of Gurdon Burchard, in Utica, Oneida county, on the fifth day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Utica, December 29th, 1827.

HENRY WAGER, *Trustee.*
Thos. E. Clark, Att'y. 1

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The WESTERN RECORDER is published on Tuesday of each week

II. The price to Subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the 1st three months.

III. To persons becoming responsible for ten copies or more, a reasonable discount will be allowed.

IV. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of strictly adhering to the above terms.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.